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SOMETHING NEW AT THE BIG 4 OFFICE.

The I., B. & W. tickets have been placed on sale at the Big 4 office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, adding to the four routes already in this office, viz.: To Cleveland and the east and northeast; Chicago and the west and northwest; to St. Louis and the west and southwest; Cincinnati and the east, southeast and south the old and nounter routes of the I. B. & south, the old and popular routes of the L. B. & W. to the west, northwest and southwest, via Bloomington and Peoria, Iil., and the short and direct L. B. & W. line east, northeast and southeast, via Springfield and Columbus, Ohio. The L., B. & W. routes being the short and direct lines to the east and west has made them de-servedly popular. The Big 4 company are im-proving the road-bed and rolling stock, and these direct lines will be able in a short time to operate a schedule that will place Peoria, Burlington, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver. Salt Lake, San Francisco and Portland three or four hours nearer Indianapolis than they can ever be via St. Louis or Chicago. Being the short line to Columbus. Ohio, the eastern outlet will attract business east bound. A full line of tickets are now on sale at the Big 4 office, where reliable information as to routes and rates to all points can be had.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

### BROTHERHOOD AND ASSOCIATION.

Terms of the Proposed Consolidation of the Two Base-Ball Organizations.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 12.-At the recent meeting of the American Base-ball Association, President Zachariah Phelpsand Allen W. Thurman, the legal adviser of the Columbus club, were appointed a committee to formulate a proposition or agreement, under the provisions of which could be brought about an amalgamation of the Brotherhood and American Association. That committee has performed its work, and is ready to report progress. The document is a voluminous one, but its salient points can be enumerated as follows:

First, the full amalgamation of the two organizations; second, the total abrogation of the reserve clause in all future con-tracts; third, the abolition of Sunday games; fourth, each club to fix the price of admission on its own grounds; fifth, the formation of a guaratee fund, out of which all players shall receive their salaries the 1st and 15th of each month, without regard to receipts; sixth, the organization of a board of control, made up as may hereafter be determined, which shall have full power in the new body, and to which all appeals shall be made. Nothing is said as to what cities shall make up the new organization, the agreement providing simply for the merging of the American Association and the Players' League. The composition of the Players' League. The composition of the consolidated body shall be the subject of future determination.

John M. Ward has been fully apprised of what is being done, and at his suggestion President Phelps will be at hand next Monday when the Players' League holds its meeting in New York. The Association president will not, of course, be a participant in the deliberations of the Brotherhood, but will be in the vicinity to hear the decision regarding the consolidation, when it is made by the representatives of the players. It is the programme, if Ward is able to carry out his plans and the amalgamation is agreed to, that the Brotherhood appoint a committee to meet a similar one appoint a committee to meet a similar one on the part of the American Association, and at a place that no League magnate can locate, where further arrangements may be carried out and the details of the deal fixed. Another important step taken was the for which the room was employed, and the preparation of plans looking toward the city legislature held a business meeting in players in the Association who are not signed but reserved by the various

Beckley Will Sign with the League. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12 .- President W. A. Nimick, of the Pittsburg National League Club, this afternoon received word from Secretary Scandrett which caused him to wire President N. E. Young, of Washington, D. C., to forward a contract to J. P. Beckley, the big first baseman of last season's elub. Beckley some days since signed a Brotherhood contract, now in Manager Hanlon's possession, and was considered all right.

George Miller, the catcher, also placed his signature to a League contract this afternoon. The officials are after two others, and express confidence in winning them from the Brotherhood. It is understood that Beckley and Miller will get about \$4,000 per year each for three years, and that a liberal sum was advanced Miller. Three hundred dollars was telegraphed to Beckley at St. Louis to-day by the Brotherhood to bind their contract, but the money was returned.

Ganzel, Clarkson and Smith with the League. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 12 .- Al Johnson, president of the Players' League, received a dispatch, to-day, from Arthur Dixwell, at San Francisco, saying that Ganzel, Clark-son and Smith are with the National

League club. Favorable to the League.

It was understood last night that President Brush, of the Indianapolis ball club, had some infomation particularly good concerning League interests. He, however, told a reporter that the matter was not of a nature as to permit its being made publie. "I have learned some things to-day," he said, "but they are entirely private, and I could not conscientiously give them out." "How will the League be affected by what you have learned to-day?" the report-

"I do not care to talk upon the subject for the reason I gave. I will say, however, that the League is in a better place to-day than it was yesterday. What I have learned is favorable to it, but beyond that I am not at liberty to state."

Notes About Players. Brooklyn's Brotherhood Club has signed Sam Cook, of Rochester, N. Y., last year with Louisville, and having an average as

Bart Cunningham, of last year's Balti-more ball team, and W. J. Husted, formerly of the London (Ont.) Club, have signed with the Philadelphia Brotherhood Club. Wm. Ewing, captain of the New York Base-ball Club and Miss Annie Lawson Mc-Caig were married at Savannah. Ga., last night. Miss McCaig is the daughter of an ex-confederate soldier.

Englishmen Buy Duluth Property. DULUTH. Minn., Dec. 12.-A large land deal has been practically closed by which M. B. Harrison, of this city, sells to a Lon-don and New York syndicate over one don and New York syndicate over one million dollars' worth of city property. Among the London members of the syndicate are: T. P. O'Connor, editor of the London Star, and Spencer Baltour, cousin of the Irish Secretary, both of whom are members of Parliament.

Omard Postoffice, this afternoon. Some and Alexander McKellar, aged twenty-one and twenty-seven years, were working in a sand-pit when it caved in, burying them both alive. They were recovered, dead, after one hour's hard digging.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Fair weather.

# AN ANNUAL EVENT

Every Holiday season we have an assortment of goods particularly suitable for acceptable Christmas Presents for Husbands, Brothers and Lovers. Women will now find here in great variety just such useful and sensible articles of dress as all men will appreciate for a gift.

Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes, both foreign and domestic manufacture, at prices from \$4 to \$35. What's better for a

Everything imaginable in High-Class Furnishings at uncompetable prices.

# THE WHEN

etruments and Appliances
WM. H. ARMSTRONG &
CO.'S Furgical Instrument
House, 92 South Illinois st.

ON THE VERGE OF A PRECIPICE.

A Thrilling Incident in Which Two Car-Loads of Passengers Participated.

tells of a thrilling accident to the Canadian Pacific through express in the mountains on Saturday last. A rail gave way at a point on the mountain side, high above the Columbia river. The engine passed over safely, but the two coaches following swung about and toppled over. The bank was very perpendicular, and the cars would have tumbled several hundred feet below into the flowing river had it not been that the coupling twisted around and held the tremendous weight. There were the two cars, one with its load of passengers, suspended between heaven and earth. The weight of the engine and the remainder of the train prevented the suspended cars from drawing the whole train down. The suspense was said to be dreadful. The frightened passengers were compelled to remain in their perilous position until the train hands built a platform around and underneath the hanging cars, enabling all to make their escape. The place where the accident occurred is considered the most dangerous in the mountains,

## ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?

Mysterious Disappearance of Joseph G. Dittman, a Well-Known Philadelphia Banker.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 12.-It is believed that Joseph G. Dittman, the well-known retired paper manufacturer and president of the Quaker City National Bank, was drowned in the Schuylkill river last evening. Mr. Dittman was in the habit of driving a spirited pair of horses in the afternoon along the river drive in Fairmont Park. He started out from home as usual vesterday afternoon, and during the evening a park policeman found Mr. Dittman's carriage upset on the river bank. Mr. Dittman did not return to his home during the night or this morning, and it is thought that he has been the victim of a runaway

and thrown into the river. The belief is current to-night that Ditt-man has committed suicide. He has been financially embarrassed for some time. It is said that of late he had tried in vain to

ly decorated apartment where Jefferson Davis lay in state is once more the Council chamber. All the desks are in place; there is no sign left to show the sacred purpose city legislature held a business meeting in the place to-night. The vast crowd which filled the city during the obsequies is thinning out. The mound of the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia, where Jefferson Davis lies buried is still covered with the mass of floral offerings, and has been the Mecca of a multitude of people all day. Mrs. Davis has somewhat recovered from

her nervous prostration, and received several calters. Mrs. David Clopton, the widow of Clement C. Clay and Mrs. M. A. Bibb, president of the Ladies' Monumental Association of Montgomery, called on her by appointment this morning, and spoke words of cheer to the widow of the departed leader. The visiting Governors called in a body, in charge of Governor Nicholls. The plans of Mrs. Davis have been somewhat changed by the illness of J. Addison Hayes, Mr. Davis's son-in-law. The latter and wife will leave in a few days for their home at Colorado Springs, while Mrs. Davis will go to Beanvoir, rest a short time and put things to rights, and then follow the Hayeses to their

Western home. The vault where Jefferson Davis is buried is being guarded day and night by a detail of police, and the vigils will be kept up for at least a month to coine. The City Conncil to-night unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to tender the Davis family a site in any of the public squares of this city for the permanent interment of Jefferson Davis.

Davis's Opinion of General Grant. Boston, Dec. 12.-When General Grant was dving at Mount MacGregor the Boston Globe instructed its New Orleans correspondent to interview Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis was not seen personally, but a few days later penned the following letter, addressed to Norman Walker, of New Orleans: Dear Sir-Your request on behalf of a Boston ournalist for me to prepare a criticism on Gen.

for the following reasons: First-General Grant is dying.

Second-Though he invaded our country ruthlessly, it was with open hand, and, as far as I
know, he abetted neither arson nor pillage, and
has since the war, I believe, shown no malignity to confederates, either of the military or civil Therefore, instead of seeking to disturb the quiet of his closing hours, I would, if it were in my power, contribute to the peace of his mind and comfort of his body. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Grant's military career cannot be complied with,

The Missing Agent was an Embezzler. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 12.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of larence J. Toot, the express agent, is being gradually cleared up. To-day it was discovered that a package of mutilated national bank bills to the amount of \$1,000 was delivered to Toot the day before he was missed for shipment to the Treasury Department at Washington. The package never arrived at its destination, and it is evident Toot is an embezzler to that amount,

Two Men Buried in a Sand-Pit.

CARSONVILLE, Mich., Dec. 12.-A sad ac-

### GROVER CLEVELAND SPEAKS

He Gives the Boston Merchants' Association His Views on Political Reform.

A Highly Moral Dissertation on the Evils of Election Corruption, Intimidation, and Other Crimes Against the Suffrage.

The Race Problem in Its Various Forms Discussed by Hon. Henry W. Grady.

He Thinks the White Men of the South Alone Can Solve the Question, and Says that Federal Interference Will Not Avail.

Boston, Dec. 12 .- Over 400 of the solid business men of Boston and New England crowded the spacious apartments of the Hotel Vendome this evening on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association. So great was the desire to see and hear the honored guest of the association that the tickets were all disposed of at a premium days ago, and scores of applicants were disappointed. At the round table in the center sat Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, president of the association. At his right were ex-President Cleveland and Messrs. H. W. Grady, W. L. Putnam, P. A. Collins, John Lowell, Wm. E. Russell and Leopold Morse, while WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 12.-A Winnipeg- at his left were seated Governor Oliver er, who just arrived from the Pacific coast, | Ames, Andrew Carnegie, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, and Collector Saltonstall, all guests of the association. The gentlemen who are the guests of Henry W. Grady in New England, were also guests of

the association at the banquet. It was 8:15 o'clock before President Lane called the attention of the gathering. After reading a letter of regret from James Russell Lowell, he proceeded in a brief speech to introduce Governor Ames, who welcomed the guests of the occasion. When he mentioned the name of the distinguished guests from New York the assembly greeted the mention with loud applause. Governor Ames then turned to Mr. Cleveland and said: "If wicked Democrats speak as well of me when I retire from office as Republicans now do of you I shall be abundantly satisfied." This sentiment was also loudly cheered. President Lane then introduced ex-President Cleveland as one who, strong in his personality, would speak strong words, tonight, which would be heard all over the

land and across the sea, on behalf of pure politics and those reforms which are now sweeping all parties before them.

Mr. Cleveland was greeted with longcontinued applause, shouts and cheers, the entire assembly rising and waving hand kerchiefs and cheering enthusiastically.

Mr. Cleveland spoke in a strong, well-modulated voice and was easily heard by all.

He becan his address with a tribute to

the integrity of Boston merchants, whose commercial honor in the early days of the Commonwealth had laid the foundation for the great success which their descendants had attained. Switching off into poli-

Political selfishness cheapens in the minds of the people their apprehension of the character and functions of the government; it distorts every conception of the duty of good citizenship, and creates an atmosphere in which iniquitous purposes and designs lose their odious features. It begins when a perverted judgment is won to the theory that political action may be used solely for private gain and advantage, and when a tender conscience is quieted by the ingenious argument that such gain and advantage are identical with the public welfare. This stage having been reached and self-interest being now fully aroused, agencies are used and practices permitted in the accomplishment of its purposes which, seen in the pure light of disinterested pa-triotism, are viewed with fear and hatred. The independent thought and free political preference of those whom fate has made dependent upon daily toil for hard-earned bread, are strangled and destroyed by intimidation and the fear of loss of employment. Vile, unsavory forms rise to the surface of our agitated political waters, and gleefully anticipate in the anxiety of selfish interest, their opportunity to fatten upon corrupted and debaunched suffrage.

This train of thought leads us to consider the imminent danger which threatens us from the intimidation and corruption of our voters. It is too late to temporize with these evils or to speak of them otherwise than in the plainest terms. We are spared the labor of proving their existence, for all admit it. That they are terribly on the increase all must concede. Manifestly, if the motives of all our citizens were unselfish and parciotic, and if they sought in pointical action only their share of the advantage accruing from the advance of our country at all points towards her grand desting there would be no place or occasion for the perversion of our suffrage. Thus the inauguration of the intimidation and corruption of our voters may be justly charged to seltish schemes seeking success through political action. But these evils have been neglected by honest men disgusted with all political endeavor; they have been tolerated by respectable men who, in weakness of patriotic sentiment, have regarded them as only phases of shrewd political management, and they have been actually encouraged by the honors which have been bestowed upon those who boast of their use of such agencies in aid of

party supremacy.

Many of us, therefore, may take to ourselves a share of blame, when we find confronting us these perils which threaten the existence of our free institutions, the preservation of our national honor and the perpetuity of our country. The condition annexed to the founding of our government upon the suffrage of the people, was that the suffrage should be free and pure. We consented to abide by the honest preponderance of political opinion, but we did not consent that a free vote, expressing the intelligent and thoughtful sentiment of the voter, should be balanced by a vote of intimidation and fear, or by an

unclean, corrupt vote disgracefully bought and treacherously sold.

Let us look with a degree of pity and charity upon those who yield to fear and intimidation in the exercise of their right of suffrage. Though they ought not thus to yield, we cannot forget that as against their free ballot, they see in the scale, their continued employment, the comforts of their homes and the maintenance of their families. We need not stifle our scorn and contempt for the wretch who basely sells his vote, and who for a bribe betrays his trust of citizenship. And yet the thought will intrude itself that he but follows in a low and vulgar fashion the example of those who proceed upon the theory that political action may be turned to private gain. But whether we pity or whether we hate, our betrayal is none the less complete: nor will either pity or hate restore our birth-right. But we know that when political selfishness is destroyed our dangers will disappear; and though the way to its stronghold may be long and weary, we will follow it- fighting as we go. There will be no surrender, nor will there be desertions from our ranks. Selfishness and corruption have not yet achieved a lasting tri-umph and their bold defiance will but hasten the

day of their destruction. As we struggle on and confidently invite a di-rect conflict with these entrenched foes of our political safety, we have not failed to see another hope which has manifested itself to all the honest people of the land. It teaches them that though they may not immediately destroy at their source the evils which afflict them, they may check their malien influence and guard themthem that if political virtue and rectitude cannot at once be thoroughly restored to the Republic, the activity of baser elements may be discouraged. It inspires them with vigilant watchfulpossible, their treacherous betrayal by those who are false to their obligations of citizenship. This hope, risen like the star in the East, has fixed the gaze of our patriotic fellow-countrymen; and everywhere—in our busy marts of trade and on our farms-in our cities and in our villages-in the dwellings of the rich and in the homes of the poor-in our universities and in our work-shops -in our banking-houses and in the ranks of inexorable toil-they greet with enthusiastic acclaim the advent of ballot reform.

In conclusion let me say that good men have no cause for discouragement. Though there are dancers which threaten our welfare and safety, the virtue and patriotism of the American people are not lost, and we shall find them sufficient for us. If in too great confidence they slumber, they will not always sleep. Let them but be aroused from lethargy and indifference by the consciousness of peril, and they will burst the bonds of political selfishness, revive their political freedom and restore the purity of their suffrage.

Thus will they discharge the sacred trust committed to their keeping; thus will they still proudly present to the world proof of the value of free lustitutions; thus will they demonstrate

the strength and perpetuity of a government by the people; thus will they establish American patriotism throughout the length and breadth of our land; and thus will they preserve for them-selves and for posterity their God-given inherit-ance of freedom, and justice, and peace, and hap-

Mr. Cleveland's address aroused great en-thusiasm, and his points were frequently greeted with cries of "Good" and applause. mr. Cleveland's address aroused great enthusiasm, and his points were frequently greeted with cries of "Good" and applause.

Following Mr. Cleveland came Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, who was warmly received and who spoke at length. He said that he was invited to discuss the race problem. The South, the fairest and richest domain on earth, is so scantily peopled that but 15 per cent. of its lands are cultivated. Since 1860 the emigration of Northerners to the South has been decreasing because of the race problem and the suspicions it breeds. The Southerners were so beset with this problem that their very existence depends on its right solution. Replying to the imputation that the South treated the negroes unjustly, the speaker said this year the South raised 7,500,000 bales of cotton, which enormous crop could not have come from the hands of discontented labor. The negroes of Georgia, who twenty-five years ago, were slaves, now possess \$20,000,000 of property. For every Afro-American agitator stirring strife he could show a thousand negroes happy in their cabin homes, and with their chidren in the schools. Since 1865 the South has spent \$122,000,000 in education, and this year is pledged to \$37,000,000 more, although the blacks, paying one-thirtieth of the taxes, get nearly one-half the fund. In the South are negro lawyers, teachers, editors, doctors, preachers, multiplying with the increasing ability of their race to support them. In the courts the negroes have a distinctly better showing on account of their color.

It is admitted that there is disorder and violence, but it is misjudged. Lawlessness in Iowa is accepted as an accident, while that in the South is ascribed to racial causes. The black will cast a free ballot when ignorance anywhere is not dominated by the will of the intelligent. The whites are banded, not in prejudice, but of necessity. The negro vote remains an ignorant and credulous factor, the prey of the unscrupulous of both parties, and plays a part in a campaign as the the Southern whites are

of society is jeopardized and every approach to the ballot-box debauched. Against such campaigns as this the Southern whites are banded, as Massachusetts whites would be in similar circumstances.

In reply to the challenge as to the alleged smallness of the Southern vote, Mr. Grady said that the sixteen Southern States, in 1888, cast 67 per cent, of the total vote; the six New England States but 63 per cent. of theirs. The negro has learned that the ballot-box, which promised him most, has yielded him least, and at last has realized that his best friends are his neighbors, with that his best friends are his neighbors, with whose prosperity his own is bound up. It would be well if Northern parti-sans would understand that the negro vote can never again control the South. If there be any human force which cannot be withstood it is that of the banded intelligence and responsibility of a free community. Upon that the South relies; not upon the cowardly menace of mask or shetguns. Force bills will not avail, The North may surrender its liberties to federal election law, but never again will a single State, North or South, be delivered to the control of an ignorant and inferior race. Time alone can tell how the problem pre-

sented will be solved. The speaker believed it would be solved by the people most bound in honor to its solution. He asked of his hearers: "First. patience: out of this alone can come perfect work. Second, confidence; in this alone can you judge fairly. Third, sympathy: in this you can help us best. Fourth, give us your sons as hostages, that they may help to swell the Anglo-Saxon current until it can carry withoutdanger this black infusion. Fifth, loyalty to the Republic, for there is sectionalism in estrangement.

\* Give us the broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with Massachusetts—that knows no South, no North, no East, no West, but endears with equal and patriotic love every foot of our soil, every State of our Union.

Much applause, considerable laughter, and tears, too, were evoked by Mr. Grady's

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was then introduced. Prior to entering upon the discussion of his topic he referred to Mr. Cleveland as one whom history would declare had tried to do his duty and who possessed the respect of the entire country, regardless of party. He said Mr. Cleveland had demonstrated one answer to a question of his own asking-"What to do with ex-Presidents." He had shown that one good thing to do with them was to invite them to all banquets, and in this connection the question occurred to him, "Why not run them again?" At this there was a storm of applause, with cries of "Good," "That's so," and renewed cheering. Mr. Carnegie then proceeded to a brief exposition of the wonderful prog-ress made by this country during the past thirty years in commerce, manufacture and mining, declaring that in the last two industries she now leads the world, while her credit is first among nations. His address, although brief, owing to lateness of the hour, was confined almost wholly to statistics. He took occasion to say that he did not share the fears of some that the Redangers. He believed nothing could prevent her from achieving her destiny. Mr. Carnegie was followed by Hon. W. L.

Putnam, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, who spoke briefly.

## FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Reports and Recommendations of Committees-Finances of the Organization.

Boston, Dec. 12.-The first hour of today's session of the Federation of Labor was occupied in the transaction of routine business. The committee on the report of the president reported in commendation of the various propositions outlined. The report of the committee on organization recommends that the convention instruct all affiliated organizations to make a special effort to aid in organizing the bakers, coal miners and boot and shoemakers; that th system of appointing organizers to secure union on a trades-union basis be continued and the expenses of organizers paid; that the executive council try and bring about the amalgamation of all dual organizations existing in any one trade in the case of unions affiliated with the federation; that hereafter all conferences of officers of the federation with the officers of the Knights of Labor relating to trades-unions organization or the mutual interchange and recognition of working cards shall cease and that delegates be instructed to bring the recommendations of this report to the notice of every local

The report provoked a long discussion Its first recommendation was referred back to the committee, with instructions to insert names of other than affiliated organizations; the second and third propositions were unanimously adopted. The fourth was referred to a special committee, with instructions to prepare an address to the people of America, stating plainly the trades-unions' position of the federation and the last recommendation was adopted. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were referred. The latter showed receipts \$7,443 and expenditures \$6,578. Among the resolutions adopted were these: Calling for revival of the labor

press: urging passage by other States of the Massachusetts employers' liability statute: urging closer relations with central labor unions, and recommending a common loadline for all vessels. A motion to institute a political party was defeated.

Central Illinois Coal-Miners. PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 12.-The union coalminers of central Illinois held a secret convention yesterday. T. W. Davis, of Columbus, O., the vice-president of the Miners' National Protective Union, addressed the meeting on the ends and objects of the union and its benefits to the miner. The convention adopted resolutions favoring a national advance in mining prices on May 1. an eight-hour day, abolition of truckstores, the breaking up of all iron-clad contracts between the miners and the operat-

fore the end of the month a meeting of the association will be called to increase the card rates of iron. The present price of bar iron is from 1.90c to 1.95c per pound. The next increase will bring it up to the two-cent card and over. The amalgamated association can then demand that the card rate be revised and the rates increased. This means a general increase in wages for every member of the association. It will affect at least 50,000 working people in Pittsburg.

The Trouble on the Northern Pacific. TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 12.-The strike on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacitic railroad has not been settled, though a conference was held yesterday between a committee of the strikers and Superintend-ent Powell at Elensburg. The men are con-fident of winning the battle, which has been on since last Sunday. Not a single freight train has moved into nor out of Tacoma since the strike began. A large quantity of bonded freight is piled up on the side-tracks for a distance of 253 miles.

### Strike of Alabama Miners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—Several days ago the trainmen of the Pratt mines struck for higher wages. To-day over twelve hundred free miners stopped work, demand-ing that the trainmen's request be granted. They say they will not run the risk of operating the mines with green hands, and propose to support the strikers.

Strike of Coke-Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.-About six hundred men at the Leisenring cokeo-vens No. 1 are out on a strike because the company refused to grant the demands of some of the drivers. At a meeting to-day they decided to fight for their demands. A strike is also in progress at Mutual.

GORGEOUS FUNERAL TRAPPINGS.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Spent to Gratify Widow Hiller's Craze for Display.

WILMINGTON, Mass., Dec. 12.-When Dr. Henry Hiller died here a year ago he was carried to his last resting-place in a silklined, gold-plated, elaborately-carved casket of solid mahogany, inclosed in another casket no less extravagantly appointed. Six richly caparisoned coal-black Percherons in gold-mounted harness, each attended by a colored groom, carried the casket to the temporary vault, where the Doctor's body has been guarded night and day by a watchman, a \$500 lamp shedding light for the guardian during the night.

The widow has now ordered the construction of new caskets-one for her husband, the other for herself. Each casket is in two parts-the casket proper and the sar cophagus. The material in all four is solid mahogany. Corded silk of the value of \$40 a yard is the material used for the inside upholstering. The lids are made of separate panels, highly polished, richly carved and fastened by solid gold hinges, with knobs of solid gold for opening them. The Doctor's new casket is fastened by a heavy brass door of Gothic design, having a knob made of six pounds of solid gold. On the panels are solid gold tablets inscribed with the Doctor's favorite passages of Scripture, such as "I know that my Redeemer liveth," "Blessed are they that die in the Lord." Standing at the head of the coffin is a figure of the Doctor built out of solid mahogany and reduced to a height of eighteen inches. About him are the tigures of four angels welcoming him to paradise. Mrs. Hiller's coffin on the other hand, has her figure recumbent on the lid, with three angels ministering to ber, and the Doctor kneeling beside her with his right arm supporting her head. The sculptor has drawn a sketch of a landscape, on one of the side panels, showing at intervals a meadow, a river, a hill, a forest, a valley and, last of all, a mountain, at the apex of which is a white cross Clinguage. which is a white cross. Clinging to the cross is a naked cherub and behind another cherub, and then another, until twenty-three are counted climbing to-ward the cross. During the twenty-four years of her married life Mrs. Hiller says she bore her husband twenty-three chil-dred, none of whom lived. The procession up the mountain, she says, perpetuates the

memory of her little ones.

Mrs. Hiller has also had made for herself a burial robe at an outlay of \$20,000, made of white ottoman silk, which is corded heavily. There is also a wilderness of white silk lace running in perpendicular panels, and tucked and gathered and fluted until it stands out to a distance of five inches. There are other panels of white surah of the most expensive manufacture. Between the panels of silk and lace are intermediate panels constructed solely of daisies made in France of pure silk, after a design bought in Boston for \$40. It is estimated that five thousand of these daisies are sewed into this gown. The robe opens in front, and is fastened by upward of two hundred solid The total outlay by Mrs. Hiller will be not far short of \$500,000. The mansoleum il be of hammered granite, with four windows, which will admit as many dfferent colored rays of light, and chairs for sight-seers will be provided within.

## MIXED ELECTION RESULTS.

Democrats, Republicans and Socialists Elected to an Important Board at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 .- The most important ocal election probably ever held in Chicago took place to-day. It was to decide the control of a newly-created board of nine water-way commissioners, the members of which are to have the raising and disbursement of funds estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000.000, and the employment for an indefinite period of 10,000 to 15,000 men. Cumulative voting was permitted, and the Democratic and Republican conventions each nominated but five men, the aim being to secure a majority of the board of nine. A citizens' or independent ticket was also placed in the contest with six names, three of which former Republicans.

At 11:30 P. M. returns from about half the precincts indicated the election of the six independents, and that the three remaining places would fall to the Democrats. On this basis the board, which promises to play an important part in Illinois politics, will stand three straight Democrats, three independent Democrats and three inde-pendent Republicans. Judge Richard Prendergast, independent Democrat, so far as heard from, leads the list of successful candidates, and was freely talked of as the probable chairman of the board. The result indicated was not changed when all returns were in, except from a few

unimportant precincts. The "Citizens'" ticket leads the Democrats by an average of 2,500 votes, and the Democrats averaged 5,000 over the Republicans. One of the candidates on the Citizens' ticket was Altpeters, the only Socialist in the field. He is counted, politically, as one of the Independent Democrats.

Charged with Defrauding a Lunatic. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 12.—Suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court by David Fisher, guardian for Charles Noyes, inventor of the famous Noyscart, who is now in the ayslum here, against R. Arthur Stone, charging that he fraudulently procured a transfer from Noves of the patent, which, with royalty, amounts to \$100,000. The bill asks that the transfer be set aside, and for an injunction restraing Stone from disposing of or encumberidg the patent; and also that he give an accounting. It is claimed that he has made 11,900 carts annually, on which the royalty of 75 cents is due; also, that Stone paid but \$1.982.42.

Kilrain Wauts to Fight Again. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—Jake Kilrain but it was proper for him to say that he has written from Mississippi to a friend in Baltimore that he will probably make a request of the three Senators and of every Increase in Iron-Workers' Wages.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—It is stated upon the authority of Secretary Joseph D. Weeks, of the Western Bar-iron Association, that be-

### WITHDRAWAL OF DEPOSITS

Secretary Windom Indicates to the Banks the Amount They Must Surrender.

He Says His Plan for the Purchase of Their Bonds Is Working So Well There Will Be No Stringency in the Money Market.

Congress Decides to Investigate the Ohio Ballot-Box Contract Forgery.

Burial of Mrs. Scott Lord's Remains-How Her Death Will Affect Social Doings at the Capital -Sub-Committees of the House.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

Withdrawal of Public Funds Begun in Earn est-Purchase of Bonds. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The reduction of the deposits of United States money in national banks has begun in earnest. Secretary Windom has mailed letters to the banks having these deposits, in which he indicates the amounts to which the reductions must be made. The minimum named for each bank anticipates a reduction of the \$47,000,000 held by the banks to about \$12,000,000. Secretary Windom intends to reduce to \$50,000 the deposit with banks where it is not necessary for the government to keep open accounts, and where deposits have been made simply for connce of collectors of customs, internal revenue, etc. These latter banks are located in cities and towns of from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and generally hold from one to four hundred thousand dollars each. The policy of the government has been, in making a depository for the convenience of federal officers, require a deposit of \$50,000 in bonds to secure deposits from federal officers to that amount; yet the banks have, in

many instances, exceeded in deposits the they have deposited with the . Many small banks which have been .. de depositories will have all of their government deposits taken from them because it is not a public necessity to maintain them as depositories. In large cities, where the government keeps accounts against which checks are drawn for the payment of pensions and other expenses, the balances left with banks have run up from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000. That is now to be reduced to the amount demanded by public necessities. In some large business centers the government will withdraw several million dollars from the general circulating medium of banks. Many of the banks in yielding up their deposits will take out an increase of circulation, so as not to reduce their general funds to a point which will embarrass them. No doubt a majority of the banks would thus increase their circulation were it not for the fact that most of the bonds deposited here to secure United States deposits were bor-rowed. It is estimated at the Treasury Department that, of the \$35,000,000 which is to be withdrawn from the depositories, not more than two or three million dollars will go back in the way of an increase in circulation of banks.

Secretary Windom says that his plan for the purchase of bonds deposited to secure United States deposits is working so well that there will be no stringency in the money market, and very little, if any, reduction in the circulating medium of the country. The transfers of these values have, however, caused a slight flurry in banking circles in New York, and Western bankers report that their reserve agents in the East are charging 7 per cent. on overdrafts now, whereas a few weeks ago but 5 or 6 per cent. was charged; but they report at the same time an equivalent increase of interest allowed for credits with the Eastern reserve agents. During the past three or four months there has been a steady increase of interest charged on the overdrafts of the Western banks. At the Treasury Department it is said that this is due more to the customary demands for money at the close of the calendar year

## TO BE INVESTIGATED.

than to anything else.

The House Decides to Inquire Into the Ohio Ballot-Box Contract Forgery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- In the House, to-

day, Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, rising to a

question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the fact that the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and other public journals had published an exact copy of a certain contract, said to have been entered into by certain members of the House and Senate, and that this contract was a basis for charges of corruption and fraud in the matter of the proposed purchase of certain ballot-boxes, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate and report by whom the contract was prepared, and whether the appended signatures are forged or genuine, who is responsible for the forgery if it exists, and whether any of the members named have any improper interest in the ballot-boxes mentioned. Mr. Butterworth then stated that he had but a word to say in reference to the matter. The publication had first appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, on the 4th of October, but in that publication the name of James E. Campbell alone appeared. It had been current rumor, however, throughout the State that the names of his independent ticket was also placed in the contest with six names, three of which were those of former Democrats and three former Republicans.

honored colleagues, Senator Sherman and Mr. McKinley, and his own name, as well as the names of others, were on the paper.

As soon as attention was called the matter it was developed that the contract and signatures were forgeries; and the editor of the Commercial Gazette promptly so stated in a double-leaded editorial; but notwithstanding that editorial it commenced to be bruited about that, not withstanding the exposure of forgery, the parties were interested in the contract and that, because certain individuals had been caught on both sides of the political line it was thought well to suppress it. He [Mr. Butterworth] had called the attention of the editor of the Commercial Gazette to this fact, and he again, in a double-leaded editorial, had said that such a statement was unauthorized and unwarranted, and that the paper had been suppressed because it had been a forgery. The whole of the contract had not appeared in the issue of the 4th of October. There had been another segment which suggested that the interest in the alleged scheme would continue until 1890, when, as he understood it, it would expire by limitation. He did not make this statement because he supposed there could be any objection to the adoption of the resolution. Of course there could not be, for wherever civilization existed and there was a trace of Christianity, the dearest thing known to that civilization and Christianity was personal and official integrity of the individual citizen; and when the time came that members of this House or any one was under any well or ill-grounded suspicion of being wanting in official integrity, from that day and that hour his usefulness here ceased. He (Mr. Butterworth) had been compelled in a measure to violate the etiquette of the House by mentioning the names of certain Senators. He had done so because their names appeared on the alleged contract,

Representative whose name appeared on the paper except that of the Hon. S. S. Cox, who had passed to the other shore while this infamy was being concocted. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, whose name is appended to the alleged contract, said that